

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

NEW YORK ELECTION. THE REVOLUTION CONFIRMED.

By the subjoined despatch, received on Thursday night by telegraph from a friend in New York, we have the gratifying fact confirmed of the entire revolution of the State and the complete triumph of the Whig party. It will be remembered that the Delegation from this State in the present Congress consists of nine Whigs, four Democrats, and twenty-one Democrats; and that in the last House of Assembly of the State the Whigs had but forty-nine members out of one hundred and twenty-eight.

"City of New York."

"Thursday Night—8 o'clock."

"JOHN YOUNG is elected by about ten thousand majority. We have the result in all but three counties, which will give something for Young. Our Lieutenant Governor is pretty nearly beaten. The Members of Congress elected stand twenty-three Whigs to eight Locos and two Old Hunkers, who, being protective tariff men and elected by Whigs, are with us for all protective purposes."

"Mr. HUNGERFORD is beaten in the Jefferson district by JOSEPH MULLIN, Whig. We have an excellent delegation, personally as well as politically. We have elected five of the eight State Senators pretty certain, and hope for the sixth. The Senate will still be nominally Loco, however, (18 holding over, of whom 12 are Locos.) The Assembly stands seventy Whigs, ten Anti-Renters, and forty-eight Locos very nearly; but among the latter are some eight or ten Old Hunkers, who, as well as the Anti-Renters, will be inclined to look with favor on the new State Administration. Black suffrage is voted down by a great majority." (What will Mrs. Grundy of the Union say to this?)

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

Our correspondent enables us to present the following table of the reported majorities on the vote for Governor, embracing nearly all the counties in the State:

Whig majorities.	Democratic majorities.
Albany.....2500	Clinton.....250
Allegany.....500	Chemung.....200
Columbia.....320	Jefferson.....400
Chautauque.....1952	Kings.....300
Chenango.....250	New York.....5050
Dutchess.....1500	Orange.....300
Delaware.....380	Oswego.....300
Dutchess.....380	Putnam.....1300
Essex.....500	Rockland.....100
Fulton and Hamilton.....125	Queens.....100
Livingston.....1450	Rochester.....175
Madison.....200	Rockland.....100
Monroe.....1900	St. Lawrence.....2000
Montgomery.....500	Tioga.....300
Niagara.....350	Warren.....400
Oneida.....1000	
Onondaga.....200	
Ontario, part.....750	
Orleans.....211	
Rensselaer.....2000	
Schenectady.....220	
Sullivan.....200	
Tompkins.....100	
Ulster.....100	
Washington.....1800	
Westchester.....150	
Westchester.....160	
Wyoming.....1153	
(Illegible).....1200	

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

We have made up from other accounts, not so late as the preceding letter, the subjoined list of the names of a part of the Congressional delegation:

1. Frederick W. Lord, Loco.
2. Henry C. Murphy, do succeeds Native.
3. Henry Nichol, do do.
4. Wm. B. Mady, do, re-elected.
5. Fred. A. Talmadge, Whig, succeeds Native.
6. David S. Jackson, Loco, do.
7. William Nelson, Whig gain.
8. Cornelius Warren, Whig gain.
9. D. B. St. John, Whig gain.
10. Gideon O. Reynolds, Whig.
11. John I. Stingerland, Whig gain.
12. Orlando D. Kellogg, Whig.
13. Hugh White, Whig, re-elected.
14. George Petrie, Whig gain.
15. Joseph Mullin, Whig gain.
16. Timothy Jenkins, Loco.
17. Ebenezer Blakeley, Whig gain.
18. William Duer, Whig gain.
19. Daniel Gott, Whig gain.
20. John M. Holley, Whig gain.
21. Elias B. Holmes, Whig, re-elected.
22. Robert L. Rose, Whig.
23. Dudley Marvin, Whig.
24. Nathan K. Hall, Whig.
25. Harvey Putnam, Whig.
26. Washington Hunt, Whig, re-elected.

* The Journal of Commerce says Ed. Saffron, Democrat, is elected in the 7th district. The Tribune claims Nelson.

THE TRIUMPH IN NEW JERSEY.

The mail of Thursday last brought us a number of returns from New Jersey, establishing the fact that (except one, which is decidedly Democratic, and from which we have no returns) the Whigs have carried every Congressional district in the State by large majorities. The delegation in the next Congress will be as follows:

- 1st district. James G. Hampton, Whig.
- 2d do. William A. Newell, Whig.
- 3d do. Joseph E. Edsall, Loco, probably.
- 4th do. John Van Dyke, Whig.
- 5th do. Dudley S. Gregory, Whig.

Here is a specimen of the returns, being all that have come to hand:

Whig majorities.	Democratic majorities.
Cape May.....173	
Camden.....473	
Gloucester.....300	
Camden.....390	
Burlington.....900	
Mercer.....550	
Middlesex.....484	
Somerset.....312	
Morris.....404	
Essex.....1000	
Hudson.....600	

The remains of the lamented Colonel TAUNAY CROSS reached Washington last night in the Baltimore cars, and were conveyed to his late residence and the residence of his bereaved family in Franklin Row. They were accompanied on the long journey from the Rio Grande by his eldest son, and in Baltimore were escorted to the Railroad depot by several volunteer companies. At the Washington depot the remains were received by the Mayor of the city and several members of the City Council, by a large number of citizens, by the Washington Light Infantry, and by a detachment of the Auxiliary Guard, under Capt. Goddard. The military company, with solemn music, escorted the body to the late residence of the deceased.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

We presume that our PRESIDENT and his Cabinet are by this time convinced that they have forfeited the public confidence—the confidence, that is, of their own party; that of the other they never possessed. If, after the elections in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MAINE, and NEW HAMPSHIRE, any doubt of this solemn fact still lingered in their minds, the voice of condemnation which has reached them from NEW YORK must have dispelled it with a speed as prompt as that of the electric agent which transmitted to them the fatal news. This was the inevitable result of a rash and ruinous policy, which thousands saw, but which those most deeply interested would not see. They were told that if they madly persisted in breaking down the wise protective system given to the country by the Whig party, and under which industry had flourished and all interests had so greatly prospered; if they madly persisted in deranging the business of the nation by reviving the odious and broken down Subtreasury, their own party must abandon them. Those who could pretend to any unprejudiced knowledge of public sentiment foresaw and foretold this; but they were unheeded. Somewhat observant of public affairs and of the public feeling, we ourselves ventured to predict the political consequences of the deplorable policy which was then impending, and which has since proved so disastrous. On the 4th of May last we ventured the following opinion—not for any purpose of effect, but from a firm conviction of its truth: "We were capable of being governed by party considerations merely, without reference to the general interest of this great Commonwealth; we should desire no more effective arms against the now dominant party than the party itself would furnish us by the twin measures of the 'prostration of the Tariff and the establishment of the Subtreasury system.'"

What was then prediction is now history; but the prediction was scorned and scouted by the sycophants who surrounded the Executive, and who, like all their tribe, were more intent on flattering than on saving their master. The measures must be right because the Whigs opposed them; they were Democratic measures; they were prescribed by the canons of the Baltimore Convention, and must be infallible. So they rushed on, and are now reaping their reward.

DEMOCRATIC "PROGRESS."—The New York Globe of Saturday last says: "The great ratification meeting at Tammany Hall adopted a resolution in favor of giving to every landless man, having no means of paying for land, sufficient land to make a good sized farm," and, of course, as a very fair corollary to so liberal a proposition, that, on squandering his farm thus acquired and becoming again 'landless,' he shall have another. The Globe goes on to felicitate all the 'landless' of its party in this wise: 'The National Reformers,' as they are styled, have succeeded, as we expected they would, to engraft one of their principles, and an important one, upon the Tammany Democracy. It will now succeed. Many years will not elapse before every man who wants land to till for the support of himself and family can get and take possession of as much as he can till, free of price."

This would all be very well if all those who are not 'landless' would consent; but whenever the 'landless' portion of society become the strongest, the other must succumb and let all who are "out at elbows with fortune" help themselves. Such are wild but we fear "progressive" notions of Tammany Democracy.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"We learn that the President is about to call out a large additional volunteer force. He will take them chiefly from the South, as the Southern troops will be best adapted to the climate. This accords with the statement made some time ago by General Pierce M. Butler, of South Carolina, viz: that if the war continued a large force would be drawn from the South. A letter of the 7th October, the latest date from Monterey, mentions a rumor, which is doubtless well-founded, that Major General Wm. O. Butler will succeed Major General Patterson in the command of the Rio Grande posts, and that the latter is to have the command of some new expedition."

"Congress must do two things at the coming session—the first is to provide more amply for the widows and orphans of the officers and men killed or disabled in the service; and provide, by law, for the promotion of non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves."

A BAD LOT!—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post (the leading Loco paper of the city) thus speaks of the ticket which that party has just elected to the Legislature. The writer, a Loco also, is giving reasons why he shall oppose a portion of the ticket, and says:

"I never scratched a ticket, sir, in my life; the more shame for me, perhaps. But I mean to make such a beginning on this Assembly ticket as will atone for my past errors. Generally, I have persuaded myself, even when I knew nothing of the candidates regularly nominated, that the presumption was in their favor. In the present case there is no room for such a belief. Out of the whole sixteen candidates, there are scarcely six who are not either so incompetent that they cannot write five lines of English correctly, or so bad in character that I would not trust them to collect for me a debt of twenty-five dollars. This is what I know."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We are gratified to learn that the Superintendent of the Canal, upon an examination of the work as high up as Dam No. 4, (about thirty miles above Harper's Ferry,) has found that the damage it sustained by the late heavy freshet is not so great as has been represented. The necessary repairs to allow of the resumption of trade can be made, it is supposed, by the 15th of the present month.

FROM OUR CITY REPORTER.

BREACH IN THE POTOMAC BRIDGE.—We are sorry to learn that the late great freshet in the Potomac river has caused a breach in the Long Bridge, near the draw on the south side of the river. We visited the bridge yesterday afternoon, and found that a breach, consisting of two spans, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, had been made in the bridge, which renders it impossible to all sorts of carriages, horsemen, &c. It is apprehended that this breach in the Long Bridge will be a serious inconvenience and loss to most of our citizens, inasmuch as the marketing and supplies of fuel, fodder, and country produce that we have been in the habit of receiving from adjacent counties of Virginia and Alexandria will be stopped, at least for some weeks or months, until the breach is repaired.

An immense quantity of drift wood, consisting of logs, fences, rails, and plank, has lodged on the west side of the Long Bridge, against the piers and on the flats. We saw at least one hundred persons engaged in getting out this drift wood, loading carts with it, or securing it for their own private use.

THE SAINT AND BEAVER CANAL.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Thursday week says that on that day this work was to be opened, and boats pass through from New Lisbon to the Ohio river. It congratulates the friends of the improvement that, after so long and severe a struggle, it has at length been so far completed. The balance of the canal is fast progressing towards completion, and by next Spring the entire line will be opened through to the Ohio Canal.

THE BATTLE AND THE ARMISTICE.

We find in the government paper the annexed letter from an officer of the army at Monterey. We are glad to see that the letter receives the semi-official endorsement of the government paper, because the writer not only defends Gen. TAYLOR's conduct in regard to the terms granted to the Mexican commander, but states circumstances to show the importance of the armistice to Gen. TAYLOR himself, as well as reasons why its premature termination by the order of the Government is unfortunate for our own army:

MONTEREY, (MEXICO), SEPTEMBER 28, 1846.
MY DEAR COLONEL: This place surrendered the evening of the 24th, after three days' combat, during which we drew ourselves around it like a box containing the fold becoming more contracted each day. The place is strong by nature, and had been more strongly fortified by art. They had more than thirty pieces of artillery, which they had disposed of with skill, and used with good effect. The defense was obstinate. Every battery had to be carried excepting two, one of which was evacuated during the second night, the other not until after the surrender. The latter was a desperate battle, and would have required a breaching battery, which we had not, at least not nearer than Camague.

The town is a mass of castles. When the attack extended into the town these houses were carried off by small assaults. Worth's division took the heights, crowned with batteries, in the rear. He carried them, one after another, in a most gallant manner, and with little loss. A demonstration, made by the other divisions on the opposite end of the town, intended at first only as a diversion in his favor, soon became a general engagement there. The horns of the bull were there, and we got terribly gored. There was the main loss, and we were driven back. Gen. Taylor was there with all his staff. We went into the range of the fire at about half past eight A. M. and went out of it about 4 P. M. This was a long time to be peppered. The two following days were partly passed in street fighting, in which the light artillery (singular as it may seem) bore a conspicuous part. Indeed, Bigely and Briggs were conspicuous the first day. So, it is said, was Danzou who was with Worth. The morning of the fourth day Gen. Ampudia held out the flag. That day was a day of rest, for in the evening the articles of capitulation were signed. I was present at the council which arranged the basis for the treaty. Ampudia spoke with dignity, and with a fine voice. His countenance, however, looked somewhat dejected.

As many soldiers have marched out as we can march in. Under other circumstances, the leniency of the articles might be questioned. Gen. Taylor's answer in the morning had been that arms should be laid down and the parole imposed. He was afterwards induced to concede, as it was possible, perhaps, that at that very moment peace existed between the two nations.

Had he insisted on his first terms, the contest would undoubtedly have been renewed, at least for some hours, which would have been marked by a most extraordinary contest, and the effusion of much blood. We would have gained all but the citadel, with what further loss we know not. Under all the circumstances, I approved the course taken. I heard no one find fault with it while the chances of more hard fighting were open. When they were closed, some voices said they were still for war.

The suspension of operations will little more than give us time to prepare for ulterior operations, if they become necessary. Our provisions are now about out. We could not move onward, even if no obstacle was in the way. General Taylor wishes some four or five hundred thousand rations put in deposit here before he starts at Saltillo. They must come up from Camague. It will take the major part of the four weeks to provide this store, muster all the means of transportation that we can. So you see my work is only begun. I am ready for the task. My strength and willingness are undiminished.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 23d ultimo contains the following letter from Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, to his brother, which also speaks of the motives which led to the armistice:

"MONTEREY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1846.
MY DEAR BROTHER: The town is ours after a severe conflict. The Mississippians were brought into action on the 21st, and performed a most brilliant service. On the 23d preparations were made, and we held an advance post. The morning of the 23d we (the Mississippians) opened the action early, and continued firing and advancing into the town until near sunset, when we were ordered to withdraw. On the 24th, propositions having been received to capitulate, Gen. Worth, and Gen. Henderson, of Texas, and myself, were appointed commissioners to arrange the terms of capitulation. We agreed, and the papers have been exchanged. It was reported to us by the Mexican General that Mexico had received commissioners from the United States. They were whipped, and we could afford to be generous. We hope soon to return, as the war is probably over."

THE DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.—MR. WEBSTER has, as we are informed, fixed an early day in December for the dinner tendered to him by the citizens of Philadelphia. This merited tribute to one of the greatest men and most ardent patriots of our times will be upon a scale of magnificence commensurate with the occasion. It is understood that Mr. WEBSTER will review at length the course and policy of the Administration. A speech on such a subject from such a man cannot fail to be great in itself and in its influences. By that period the most important elections in the North will have been decided, and while the results will enlarge the scope for remark as to our future duties, the effort of Mr. Webster will be exempt from the charge so often made of a design to influence local elections.

(North American.)
The Whig State Convention of Connecticut has nominated Judge BISSALL as the candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and C. J. McCURDY, Esq., as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

THE TARIFF OF '46.—The Union says "the new tariff gains friends every day." Does the official editor consider the result of the election in Pennsylvania an evidence of it?—Alex. Gazette.

INDIANA.—The subscriptions of the bondholders to the new contract with the State of Indiana, are going forward with a degree of spirit which gives promise that the arrangement so desirable for all parties will be completed.—Journal of Commerce.

The Washington Union of Wednesday evening says:

"The moment 'new troops' are wanted, in addition to the regulars and volunteers now in service, the President will be called for. When it does not become us to say: still less to what point any of our troops may be sent—whether to Saltillo, or to Tampico, or to Vera Cruz, and the castle of San Juan de Ulises, as other essays have urged, or to any other point of the campaign. We avoid touching upon the points. It is not within our province. The impartial press will excuse us for saying that, even if any friend of the Administration were to be acquainted with the plan of the campaign, or even to suspect it, it would scarcely be his duty to do the home-tops and proclaim it in the ear of our enemies."

Notwithstanding the strict reserve which the Union here professes, it did intimate some time ago, with distinctness enough, that an expedition was contemplated against Tampico, and that the men to compose it were to be taken, a portion at least, from the Rio Grande.

With such a disclosure of this, and with the further knowledge that Gen. TAYLOR has peremptory orders to terminate the armistice with a view, as we are told, of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the public anxiety becomes naturally excited at the apprehension that TAYLOR's support is to be withdrawn from his base line of operations at the very moment when he is directed to advance into the enemy's country. It is not from a disposition to indulge in idle speculation that the newspapers in various parts of the country dwell upon this subject. Great fears are felt that the gallant army in Mexico, which has covered itself with glory, may, by some blunder of the Administration, be left in jeopardy. We say that such fears are felt—and sensitively too. The country looks with anxiety towards Gen. TAYLOR, watching every step; and while it has great confidence in him and in his brave soldiers, it has not a great deal of confidence in the competency of the Administration. This, we believe, is the chief secret of the extreme solicitude which possesses the public mind in reference to affairs in Mexico, and concerning the manifestations of which in the public prints the official paper gives indirect lectures on propriety.—Baltimore American.

Major MOSES V. GRANT, of Kentucky, Commissary in the United States army, died at Port Lavaca, on the 6th of October.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The following interesting extract from the log-book of the ship *Gaston*, Captain ANTHONY, which arrived at New York on Thursday, appears in the Commercial Advertiser:

"The *Gaston* sailed from Gibraltar on the 10th of October. Heavy firing of cannon was heard, which, as the fog cleared away, was ascertained to be from the town of Algeiras, in honor of the royal marriages, which took place on that day at Madrid. There was great excitement among the English residents at Gibraltar, and much bad feeling was expressed against the French."

"It was expected that a declaration of war would follow as soon as the marriage took place. The British squadron, which sailed on the 6th, was bound to Cadix, to take on board the British Minister, who had left Madrid."

"It was currently reported that the French fleet was expected daily off Gibraltar."

The news by the last European steamer informed us that the 10th of October was the day fixed upon for the marriage of the Duke of MONTPESSIER, son of Louis Philippe, to Princess LOUISA, of Spain; but we hope there is no substantial foundation for the surmise that the consummation of the nuptials will lead to hostilities between France and England.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

The Cherokee Advocate of October 8th has a brief record of proceedings in the National Council, which, however, are of little importance. In the absence of JOHN ROSS, the principal, and Maj. LOWRY, the assistant principal chief, WILLIAM S. COOPER, President of the National Committee, sat in the council as acting principal chief. He made a brief communication to that body covering an official copy of the treaty negotiated at Washington, of which he says:

"It is gratifying to state that general satisfaction seems to prevail among the people in reference to the terms of the treaty, and quiet and good feeling encourage the hope that the Cherokees will again become a happy and prosperous nation, united in a common effort to improve their social and moral relations."

The Advocate also represents the country as tranquil, and the people as feeling more secure in their possessions.

POPULAR VOTE IN GEORGIA.

The returns of the late election in Georgia (which are very nearly completed) show the following results:

Whig majorities.	Loco majorities.
1st District, King.....1,027	2d do Ivernon.....397
3d do Jones.....179	4th do Haralson.....152
7th do Stephens.....1,429	8th do Cobb.....974
8th do Toombs.....1,643	
	4,278

In the 5th district, the candidates, Messrs. Crook and Lumpkin, were both Locos.

In 1844, the Whig majorities in the 1st, 3d, 7th, and 8th were.....3,373
The Administration majorities in the 2d, 4th, and 6th.....3,780

Net Whig majority.....493
Present.....2,556

Whig gain.....3,062
It appears from this that the Whig gain in the seven contested districts is 2,062.

ALABAMA.—The hopes which were entertained of Mr. BEMAN's (Whig) success over Mr. COTTERELL in the Third Congressional District of Alabama, have proved unfounded. The following returns, which comprise all the counties, though not official, are probably correct:

Beman, (Whig.)	Cotterell, (Loco.)
Shelby.....124 m.	Coom.....187
Autauga.....67	Bibb.....41
Perry.....52	Jefferson.....200
Dallas.....128	
Lowndes.....17	428
	398
398	Cotterell's majority.....30

The Legislature of Rhode Island on Thursday last elected JOHN H. CLARKE a Senator in Congress for SIX YEARS, from the 4th of March next, when Mr. SIMMONS's term will expire.

We wish that the Editor of the Washington Union, as the official expounder of matters and things in high quarters, would take upon himself the trouble to answer one question which has been put to him frequently, but thus far in vain. By whose authority was it that Santa Anna, and twenty other Spanish officers of distinguished abilities and experience, passed the blockade of Vera Cruz to take command of the Mexican armies against the United States? (Louisville Journal.)

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Nashville Whig of the 24th ultimo publishes a letter from Col. Wm. B. CAMPBELL, giving an account of the battle of Monterey, and containing a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in his regiment. The list occupies near a column of the Nashville Whig. It is the most melancholy column we ever saw in a newspaper. Similar records must appear in the journals of other States. What tears will fall, what hearts will break, over the gloomy developments of the results of wars—of these victims, who lie crushed beneath the chariot of victory, their eyes blind to the incense with which the world's applause tempers the red glare of the battle-field; their heroic hearts no longer sensible to the patriot's pride, their hero's impulses, and the soldier's duty!

The letter of Col. Campbell, announcing the details of the battle, while it breathes a natural spirit of exultation over the remarkable success of the American arms, seems to us pervaded by a tone of subdued sadness such as these deplorable results might well call forth. It is like the blended strains of a chant of triumph and a dirge of woe. There is no unseemly boasting, but it is the language of one who feels that the laurels of conquest are steeped in the blood of kinsmen and friends.—Richmond Republican.

SHAGGED BOATS—THE VETO.—Boats down from St. Louis last night report the following boats shagged: The *Indra* was at Memphis, shagged, her lower and upper guards carried away, with her wheel-house, chimneys, upper decks, and sustaining other damage. The *Star Spangled Banner*, at White river, shagged, her chimneys, lower and upper guards carried away, with other damage. The *C. Corner*, at Lake Providence, shagged, upper and lower guards carried away. The *North Alabama*, at Lake Providence, shagged, guards and kitchen carried away. The *Tempest*, at Milliken's Bend, shagged, lower guards, upper decks and wheel-house carried away. The *Wheel of Fortune*, at Columbus, shagged, with three feet water in her hold, probably a total loss.—New Orleans Tropic of 27th.

LOCOFRO PIPE-LAYING.—Alderman Benson, of the Third Ward, and Justice Merritt, accompanied by a police officer, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning arrested, at No. 7 Howard street, thirteen convicts from Blackwell's Island, who, according to their own confession, had been brought over to the city with instructions to vote in as many districts as possible during the day. They were accompanied by Francis McLaughlin, one of the keepers of the penitentiary, who was also arrested.—New York Tribune.

CRIMINAL PORTION OF SIXTY BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CONVICTS.—During Monday night, as a party of criminals, released on parole of honor, to go to vote in the several election districts of this city, were crossing the river on a raft, the tide and wind bearing too heavy upon them, the raft drifted almost upon a reef of rocks in Hurl Gate. The poor criminals, seeing their danger, began to cry for help, alarming the whole vicinity by their cries; and had not Mr. Dred, the keeper of Hurl-Gate House, come to their rescue, most of them, if not all, would have evidently perished. Alderman Benson, of the Third Ward, had many of them arrested at 7 Howard st. afterward.—Ibid.

DESCRIPTION OF MONTEREY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CINCINNATI ADVERTISER.

MONTEREY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1846.

The army is now quietly quartered in and about the grounds so recently strewn with the dead and dying. The broad, staid pavements at this moment mark the spot of desperate conflict. While on the march from camp upon the first day of battle, I heard Gen. Butler remark to Col. Johnson, of Texas, then acting as his aid, "that the post of danger was the post of honor." That is no doubt true, and, if so, then the wreath of honor should not be withheld from the graves of the dead and the brows of the living of those who participated in the storming of Monterey. After a careful examination of the ground occupied by the enemy at the point of attack, their means of defence, and the number of troops, one is astonished, not that so many were killed, but that any should be left to tell the story of the action.

Strange and lamentable that the homage of mankind should be profoundly bestowed on those who conduct successfully the carnage of the battle-field! A homage purchased by the living, at the expense of the blood of those who die. These things, however, have been, are, and will be so.

The town is situated at the mountain pass which separates the plain extending to the Gulf of Mexico from the mountainous region, which continues until you have ascended the table-land and upon which the capital is situated. These mountains arise with great abruptness from the plain, unlike the Alleghenies, which are approached only through a country rough and broken, long before you are at their base. Their aspect is bleak and dreary in the extreme. The ascent presents an angle apparently of sixty or seventy degrees, and their crest exhibits a sharp ridge of nearly uniform height, except where broken through, as though pieces had broken out, leaving apertures of seven hundred feet, with perpendicular sides, through which no other range is discernible. Detached hills seem to rise occasionally like an excrescence from the plain, and many of them a great height. On one of these stands the Bishop's Castle, commanding the town and plain for miles. It is accessible, it is true, from the east, with gentle ascent, but you look west from the heights immediately beyond it, the head grows dizzy, and one unaccustomed to high places, and I am shuddering involuntarily back from the precipice, and instinctively seeks a surer footing and a firmer grasp upon the thorny chaparral surrounding him. This castle, you know, was taken by Gen. Worth. How it was done I cannot comprehend, although the *modus operandi* has been explained to one half a dozen times by those who participated in the battle. One would think it an effectual resistance, properly measured against one body as well as another, totally regardless of numbers or courage. In fact, no one doubts that the troops who have taken the town could defend it against a myriad of men. Gen. Taylor, in conversation with me, said he had no hesitation in pronouncing it the strongest position on the continent, except Quebec. By the by, a word about the capitulation. The bearer of the flag of truce proposed a surrender of the town, asking them to remove all the public property: Gen. Taylor asked an unconditional surrender of every thing: quite a difference. They had from 8 to 12 o'clock to answer. At 12 they sent for Gen. Taylor. After exhausting his patience with diplomacy, and Ampudia had declared he was no longer strained to submission, Gen. Taylor said: "Sir, I hold your town, yourself, and your army in the hollow of my hand, and you know it; therefore, conference is closed. In thirty minutes you shall leave me with my batteries." He took his horse to leave the town; Ampudia called him back and submitted. This was told me in person by Gen. Taylor, and is strictly true, of course.

Much has been deviously said of Gen. Taylor's personal bravery; it is the theme of admiration and adulation of those at home; but it is no peculiarity of his. He is surrounded by men equally so—by young men, who, in subordinate positions, are capable of any thing and every thing brave and great; and, although obscured from the eye of the country, are in fact its pride and ornament. I will take occasion hereafter of naming some of those whom we regard as dandies of West Point, and show you how they live and what they undergo in the service; how their spirit darts prompts them to duty, their devotion to their profession, &c. Certainly the testimony of volunteers will hereafter disclose the public mind in its appreciation of the young officers of the army.

Extracts from the Diary of an Officer of the United States Army at Monterey.
"SEPTEMBER 21.—A day to be noted hereafter in history. The night of the 20th being dark and rainy, and consequently favorable for operations, our battery of 24-pound howitzers and the mortar were established in a hollow opposite the main work, and at about thirteen hundred yards off, with orders to open on the old Cathedral, which is strongly fortified, so soon as we should hear the fire from Gen. Worth's division. Accordingly at 7 o'clock we commenced throwing shells. The enemy returned it pretty briskly with round shot, and soon got the range of our pieces. While in this position we lost one man and a horse. At about 9 A. M. the 1st and 3d Infantry and Baltimore Battalion, under Col. G. M. Garland, advanced on the left and soon began to dig in their main work on the troops as they advanced, and a direct fire from the town and batteries. The extreme right battery of four guns was carried with the bayonet, the enemy deserting their guns with the utmost precipitation. The first division, composed of the 1st Infantry, Baltimore Battalion, 3d and 4th Infantry,